

The Physics of Particle Acceleration Probed with Hard X-rays

~importance of the energy band above 10 keV~

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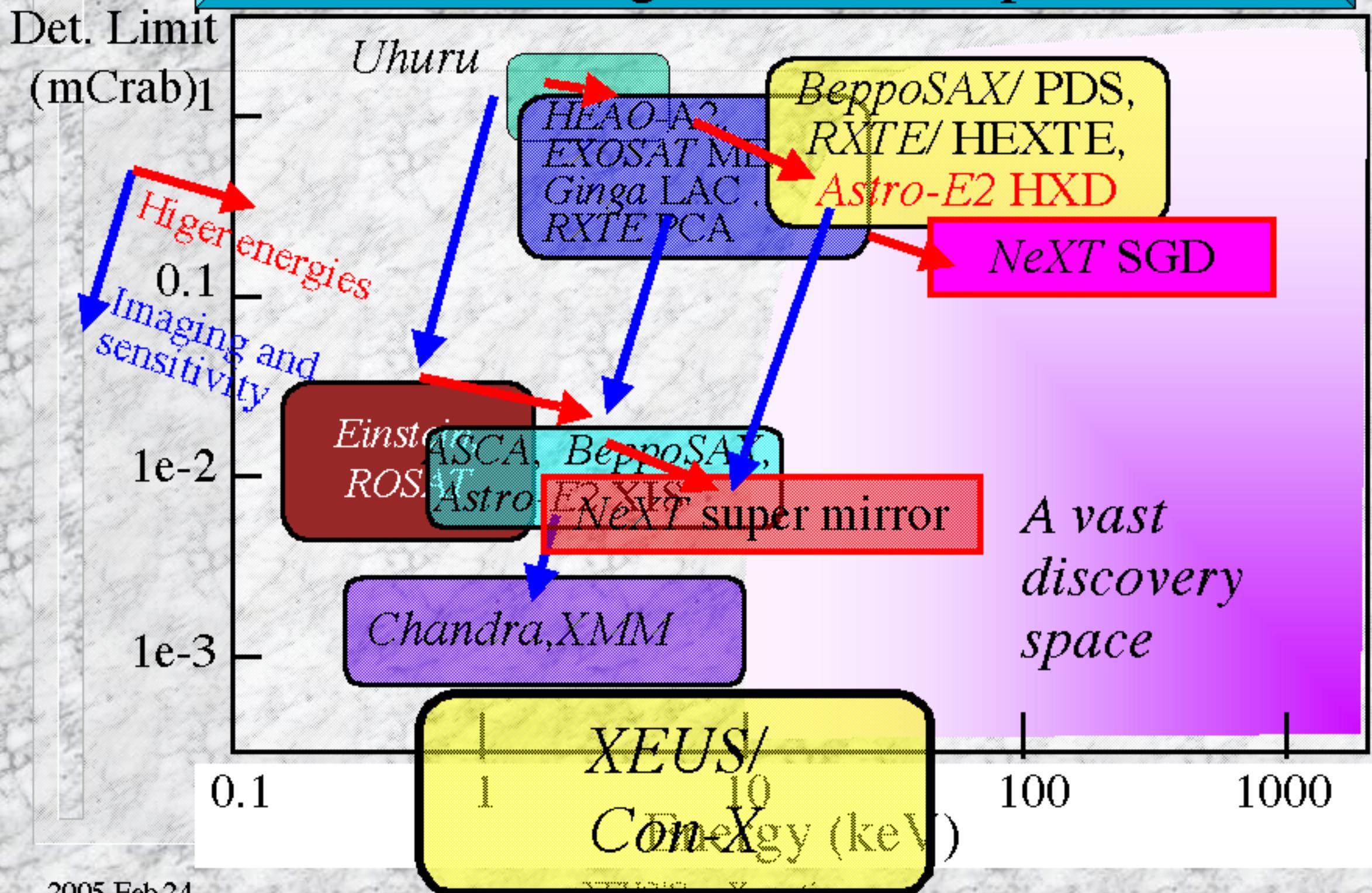
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and

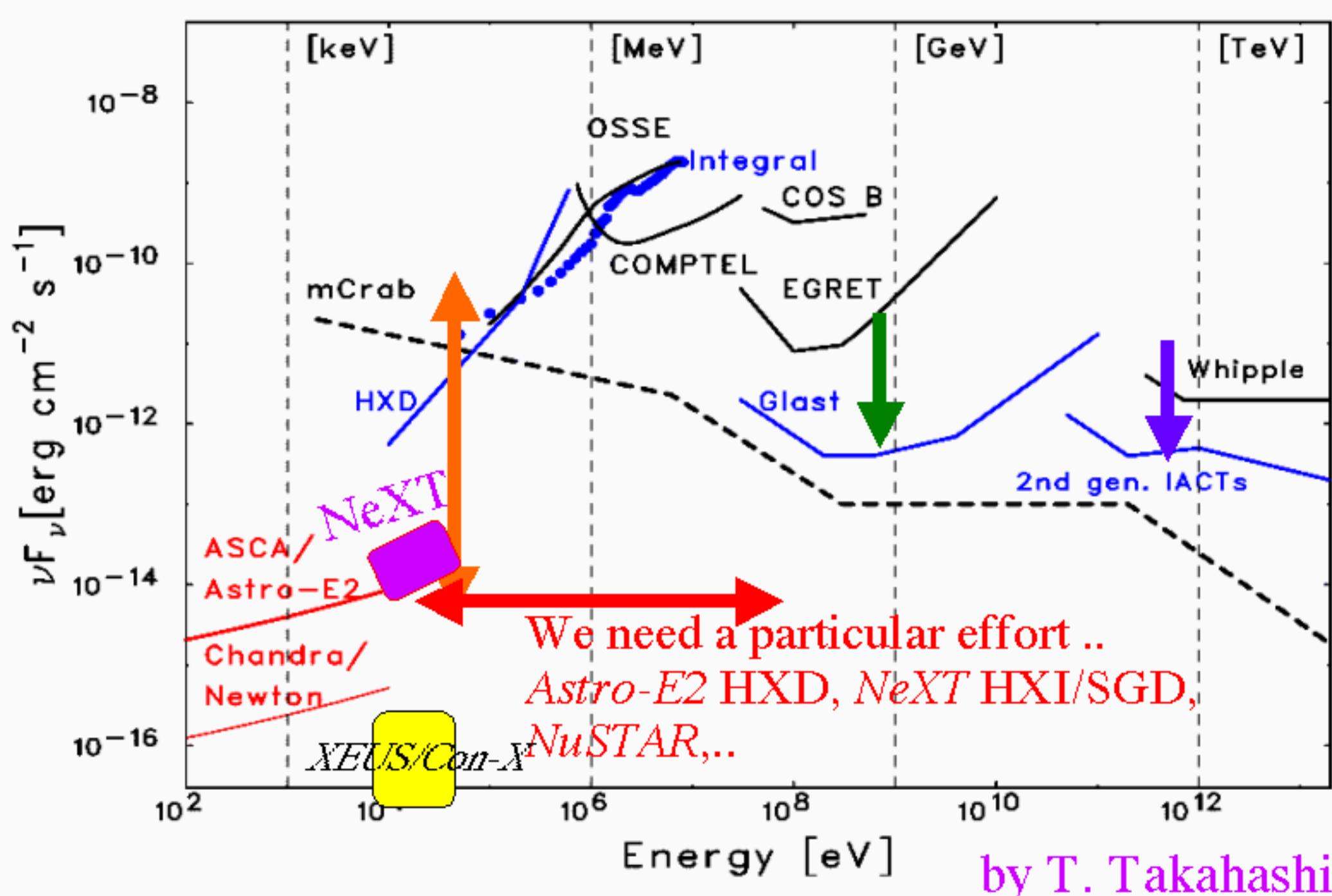
Cosmic Radiation Laboratory,
The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research

1. Some Historical Overview

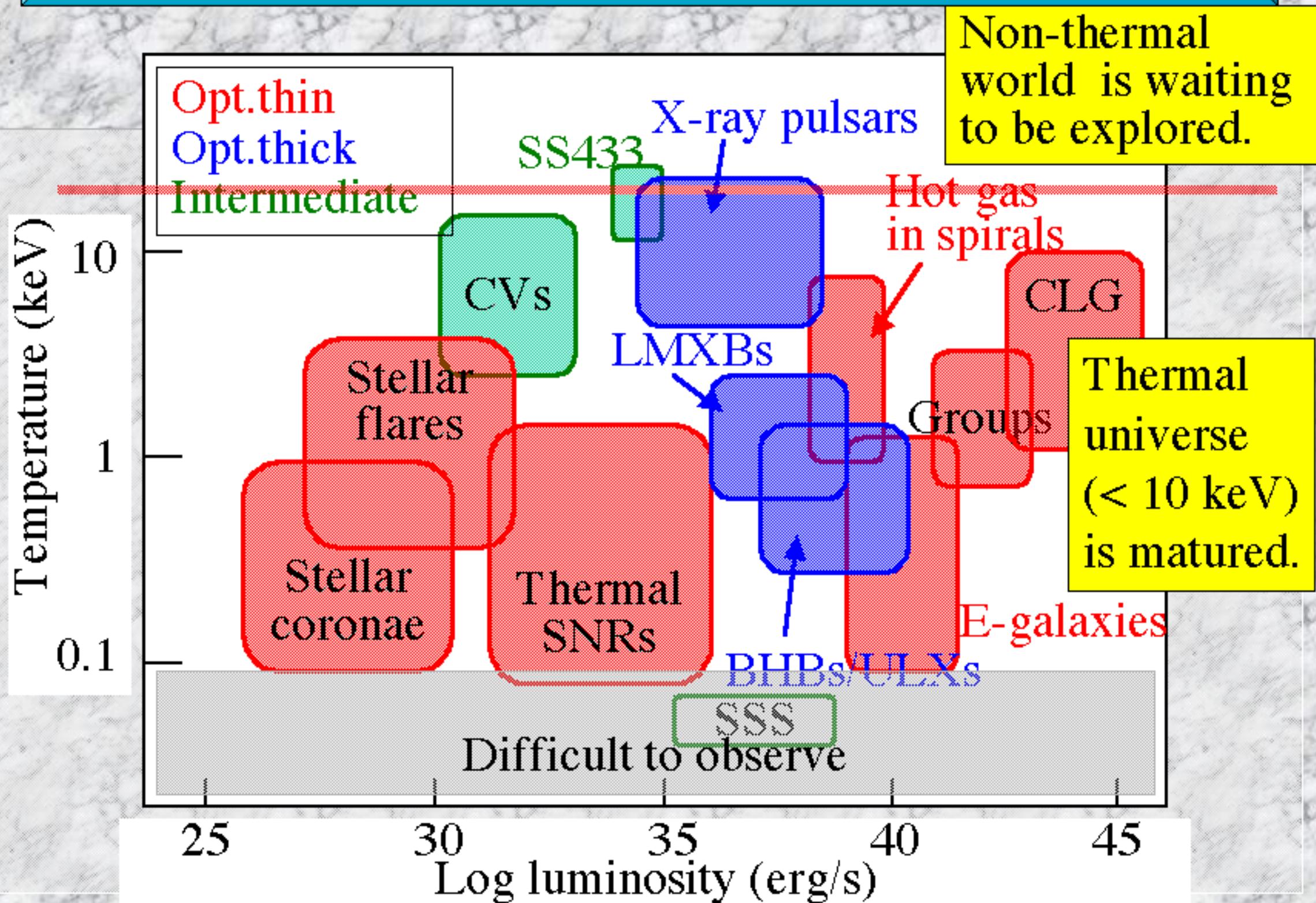
1a. Evolving Mission Capabilities



1b. A huge sensitivity gap across 10 keV

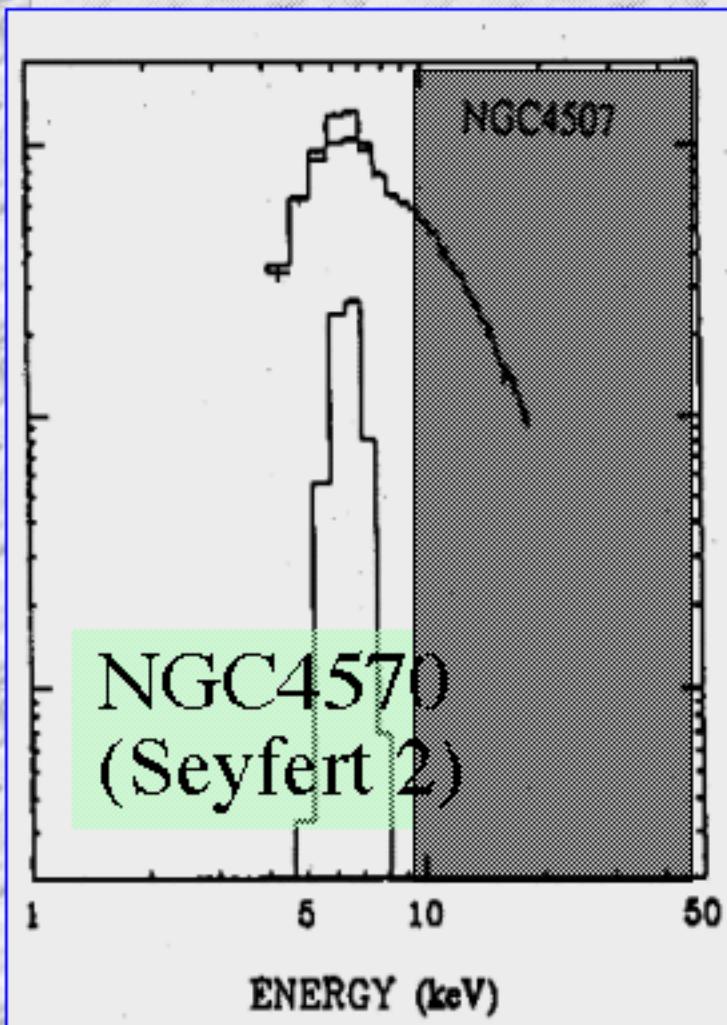


Ic. The “hot universe” below \sim 10 keV

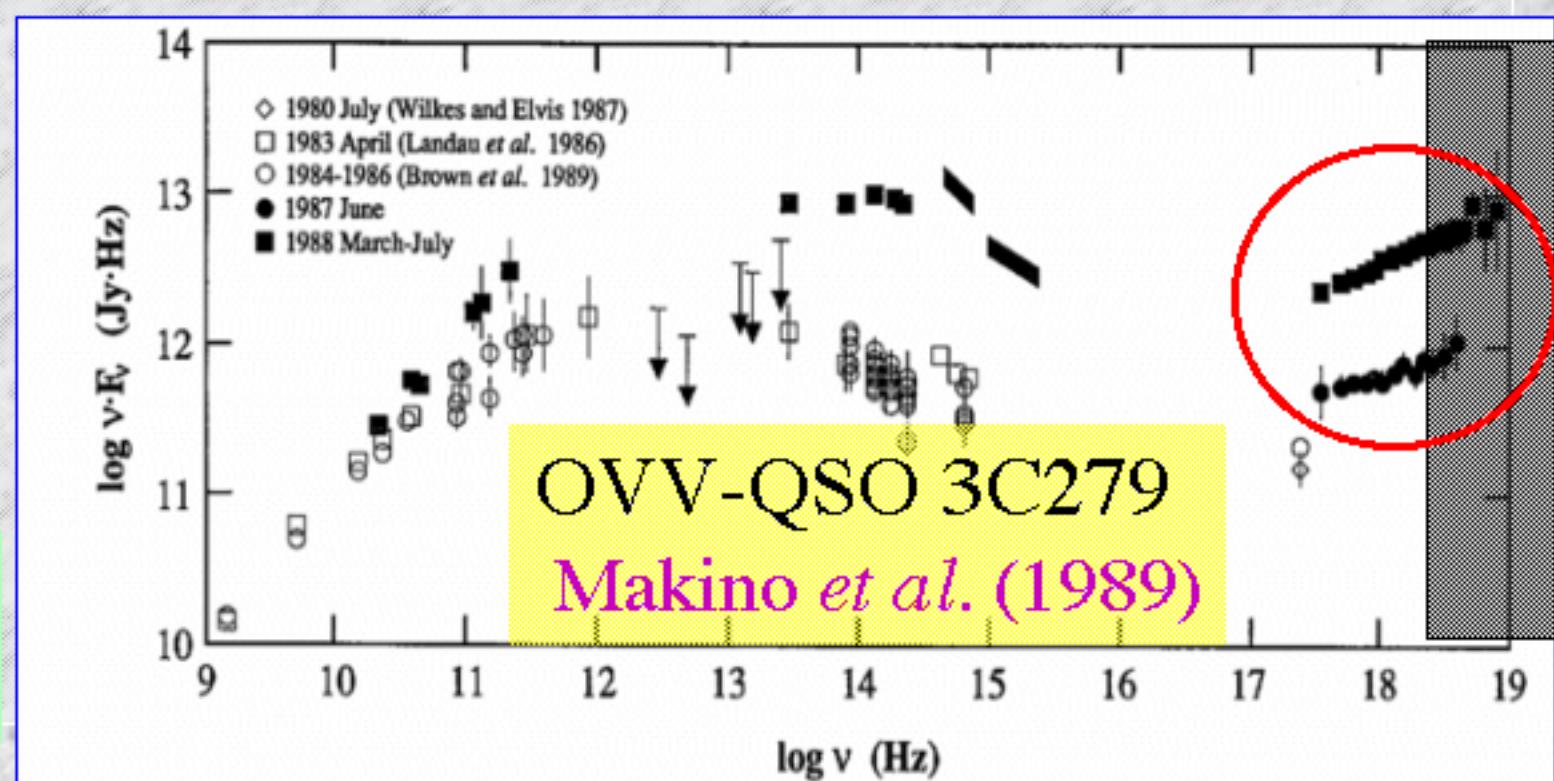
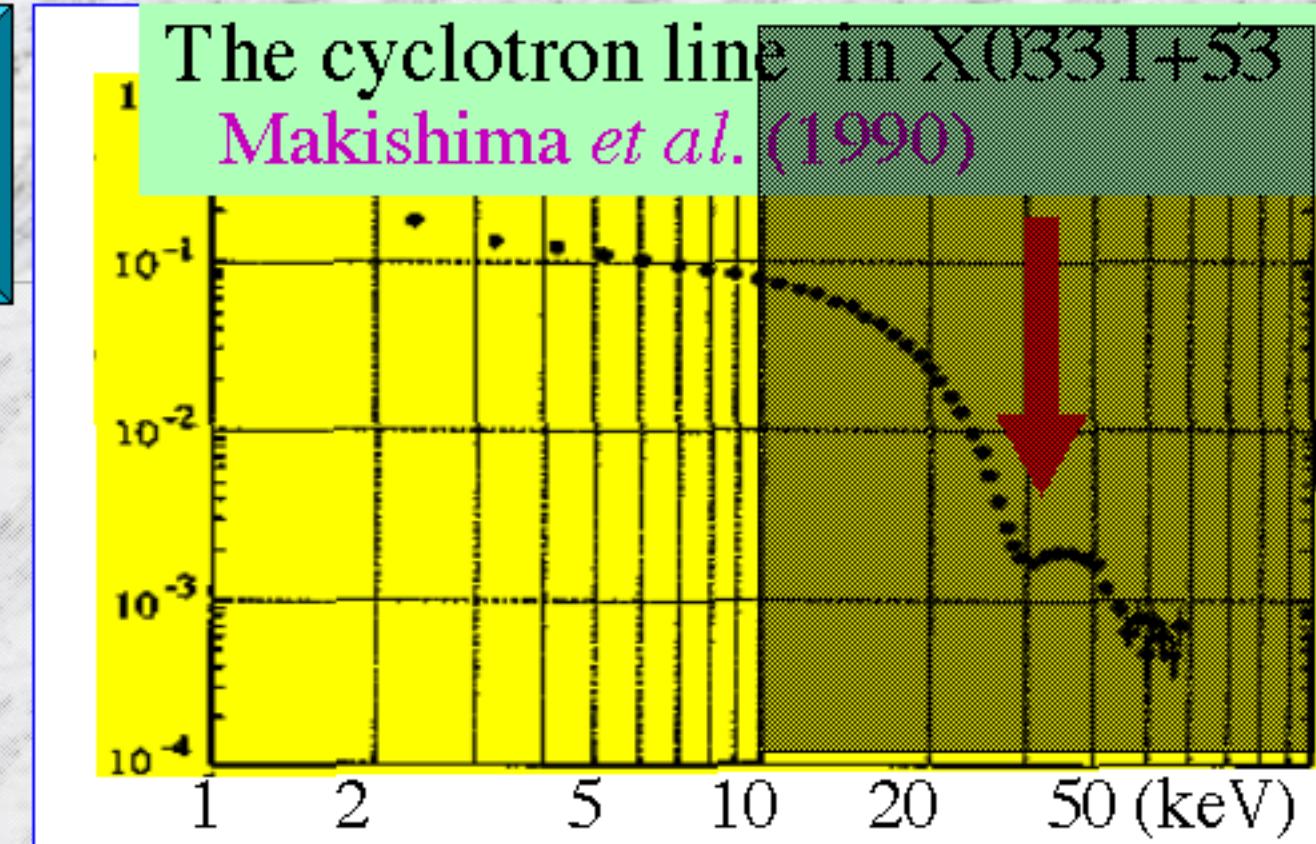


2. Glimpses of the Hard X-ray Universe

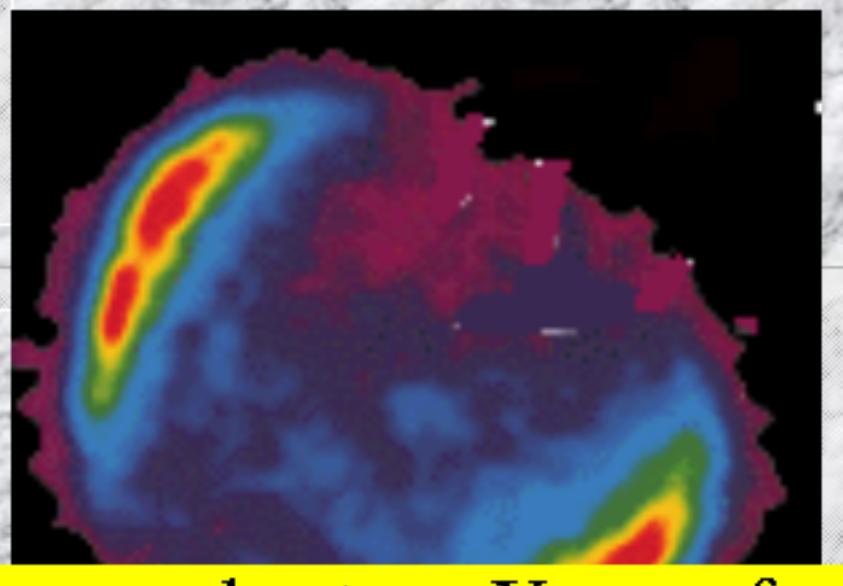
2a. Highlights from the *Ginga* LAC



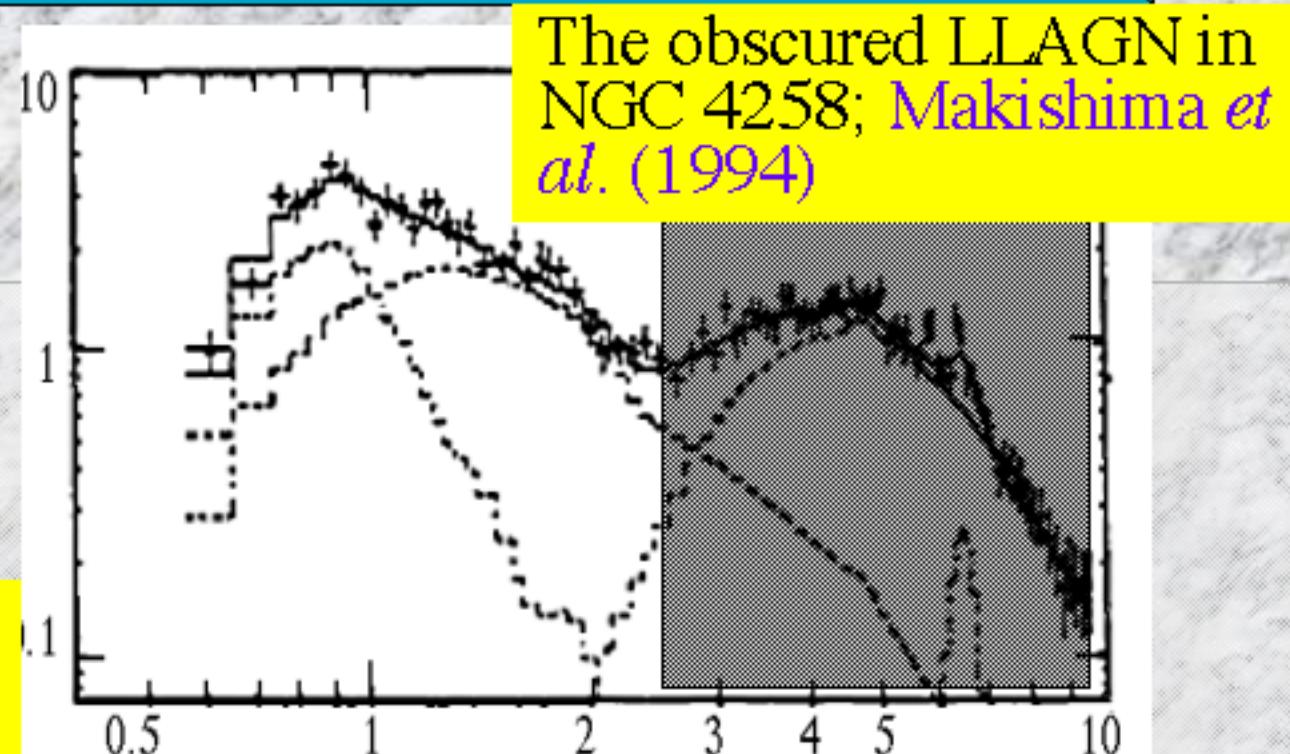
Awaki *et al.* (1991)
--> Comastri *et al.* (1995)



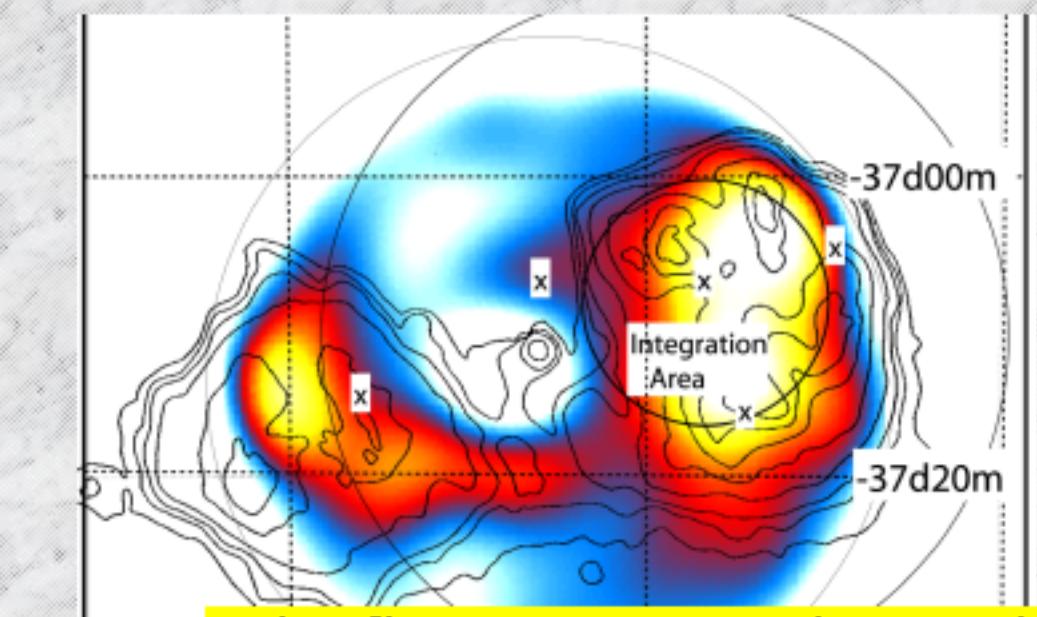
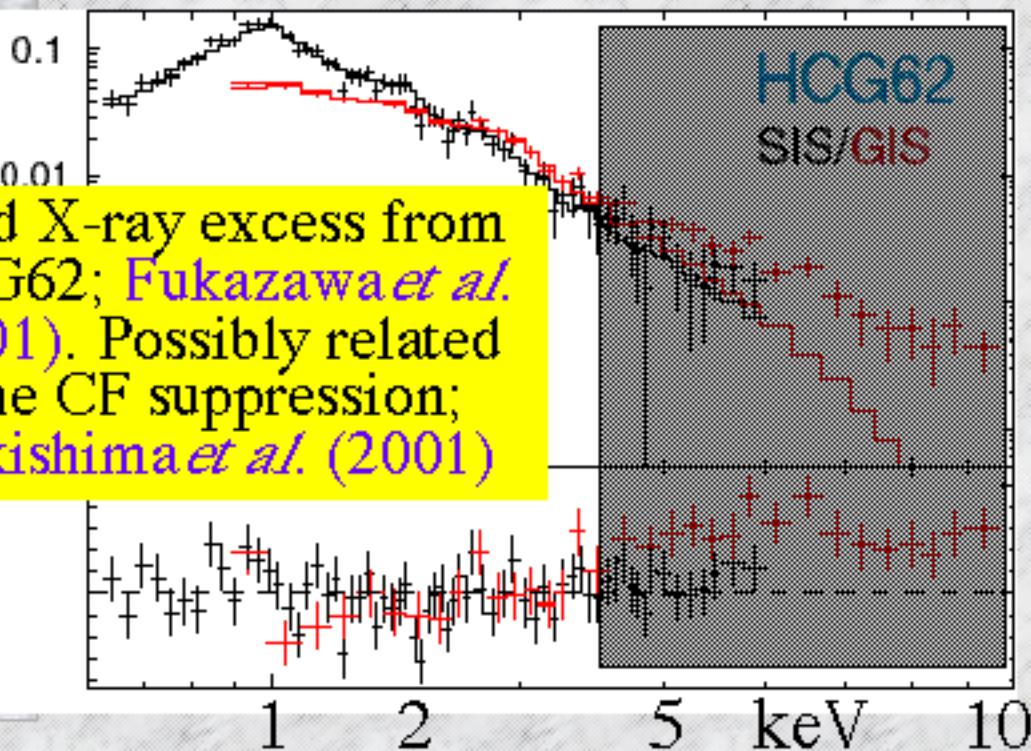
2b. Highlights from the ASCA GIS



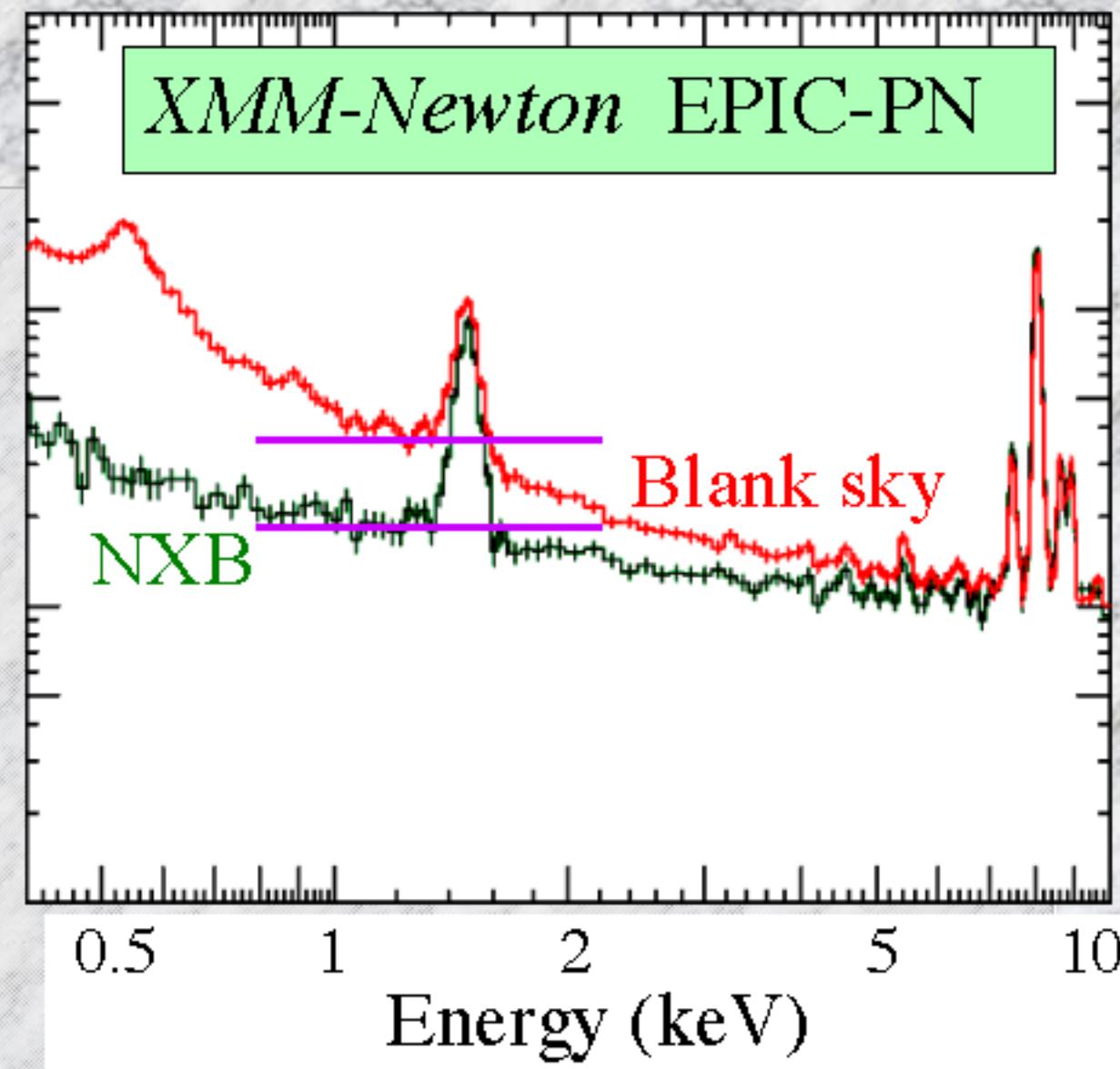
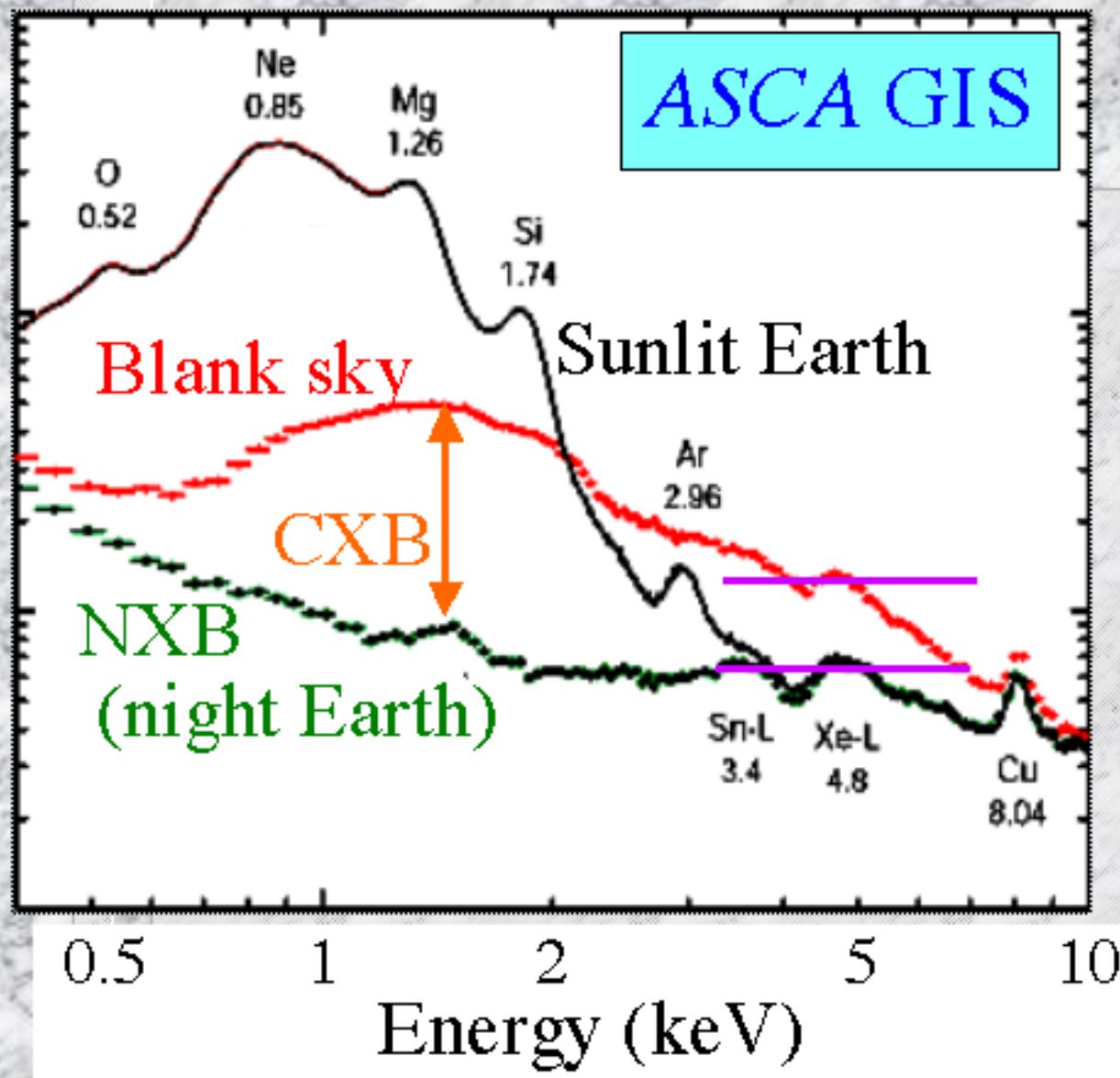
The synchrotron X-rays from SN1006; Koyama *et al.* (1995)



Hard X-ray excess from HCG62; Fukazawa *et al.* (2001). Possibly related to the CF suppression; Makishima *et al.* (2001)

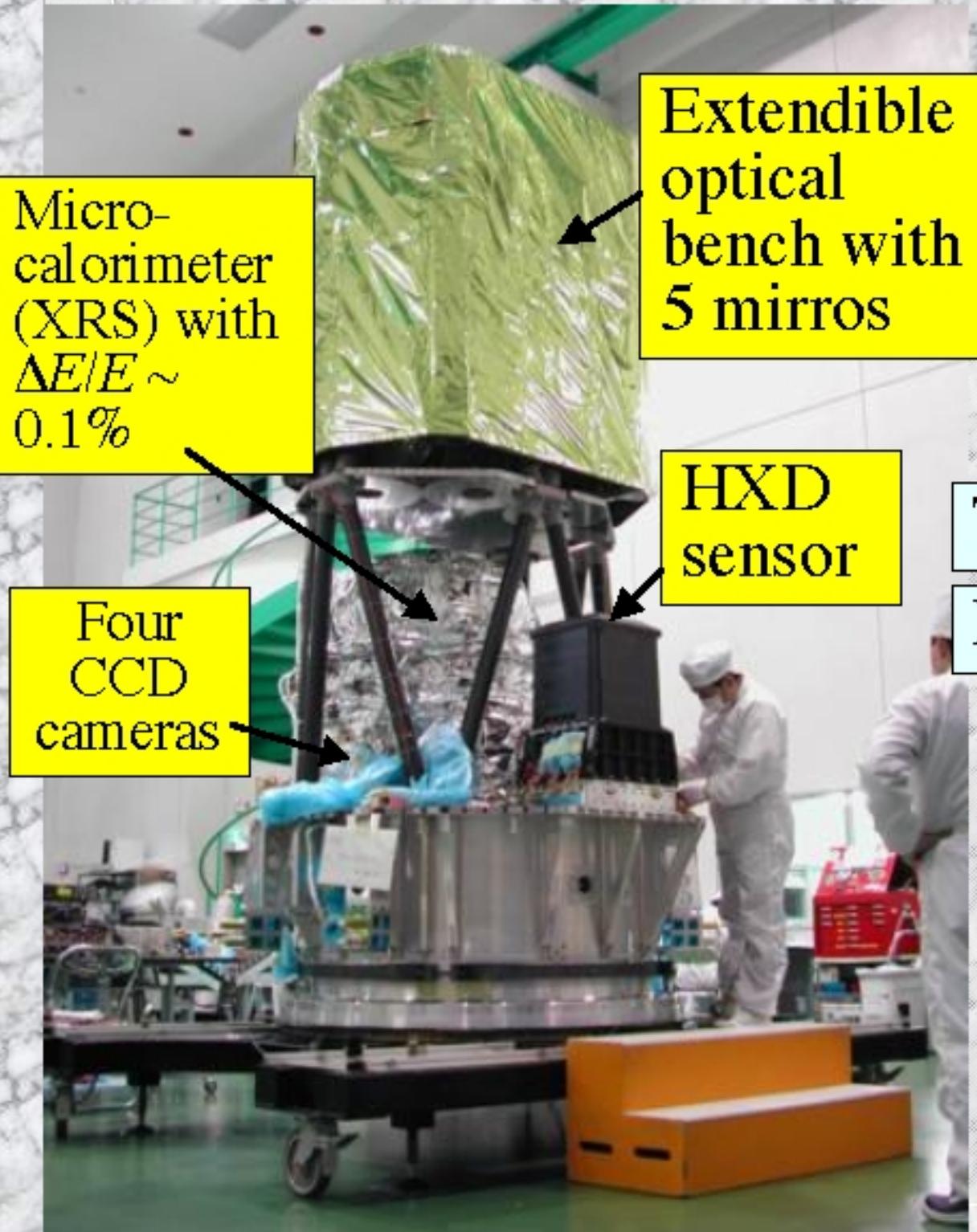


2c. The GIS onboard ASCA



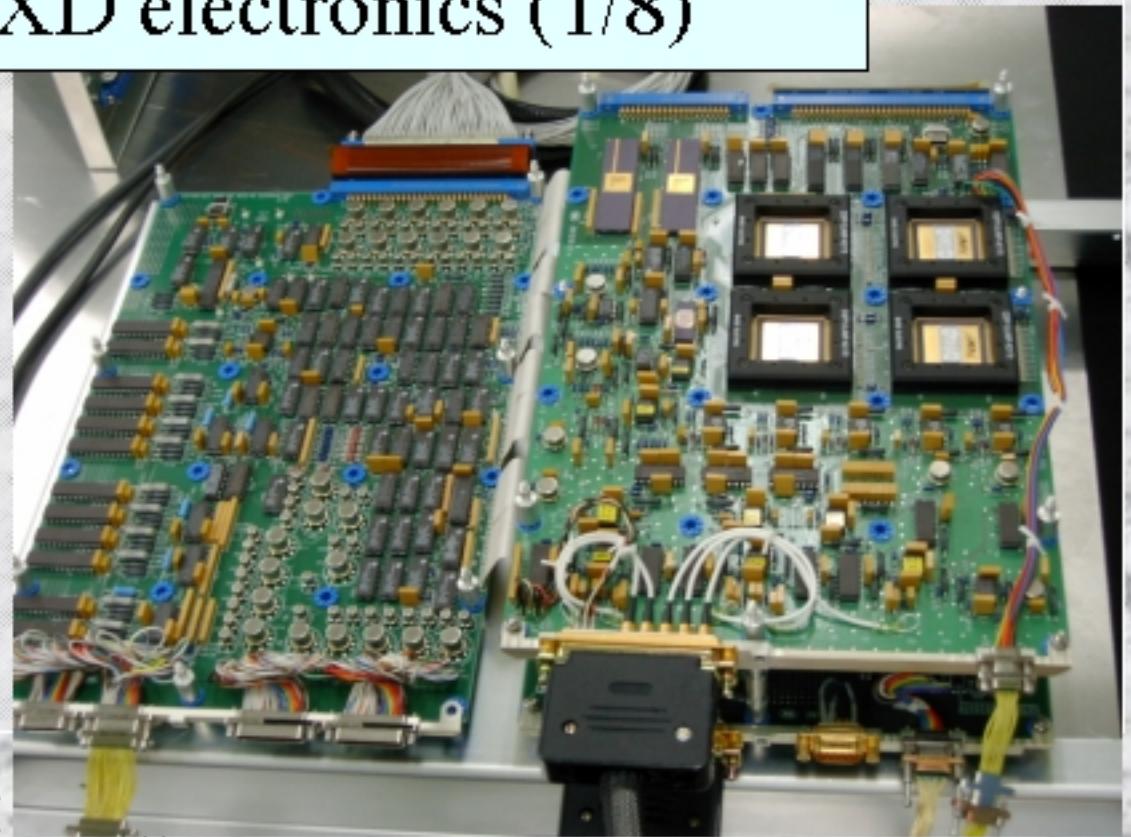
Our knowledge on diffuse hard X-ray sources is not much improved beyond what we discovered with the *ASCA* GIS.

2d. The HXD onboard *Astro-E2*



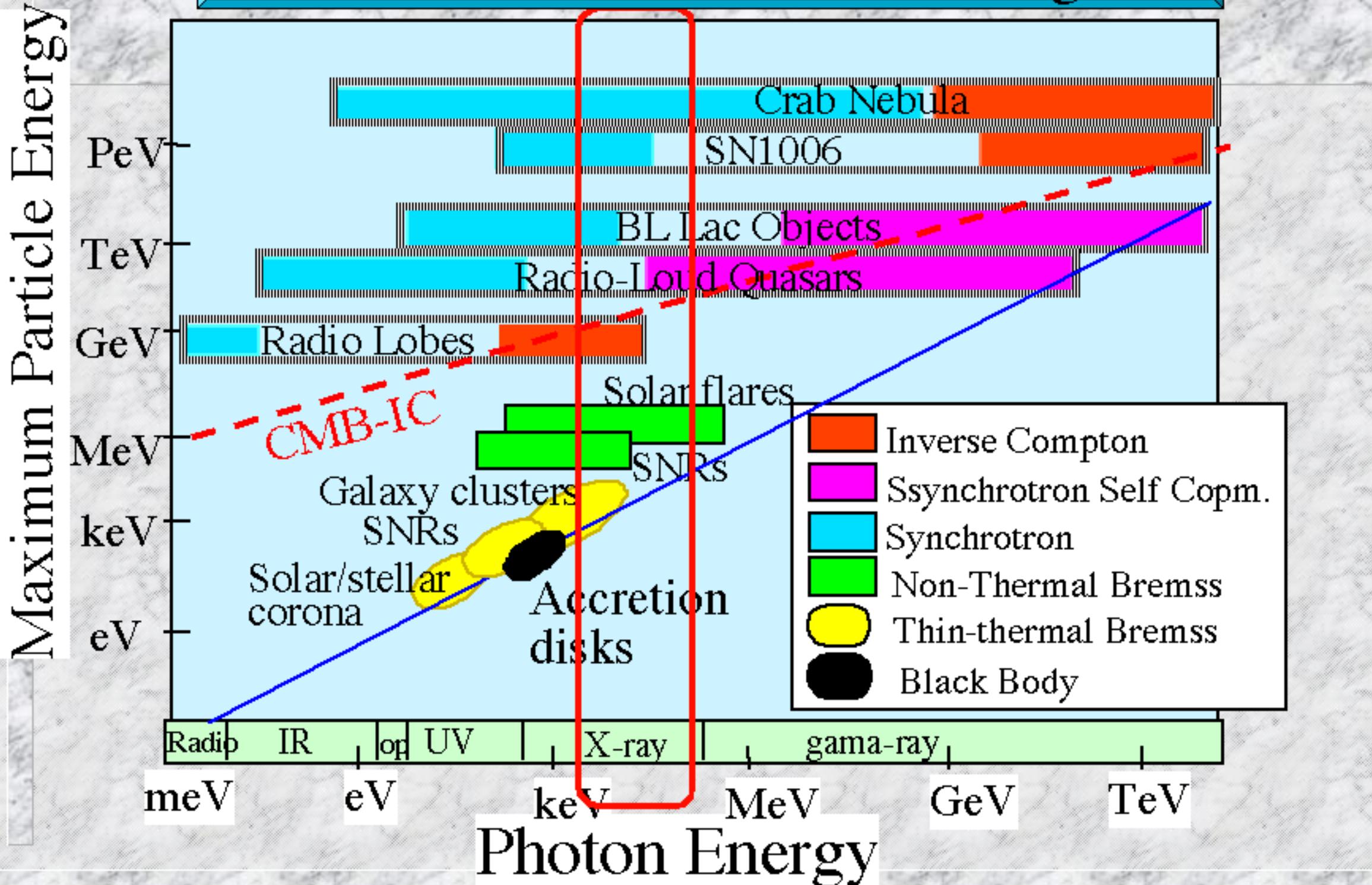
The HXD team photo (June 2004)

HXD electronics (1/8)

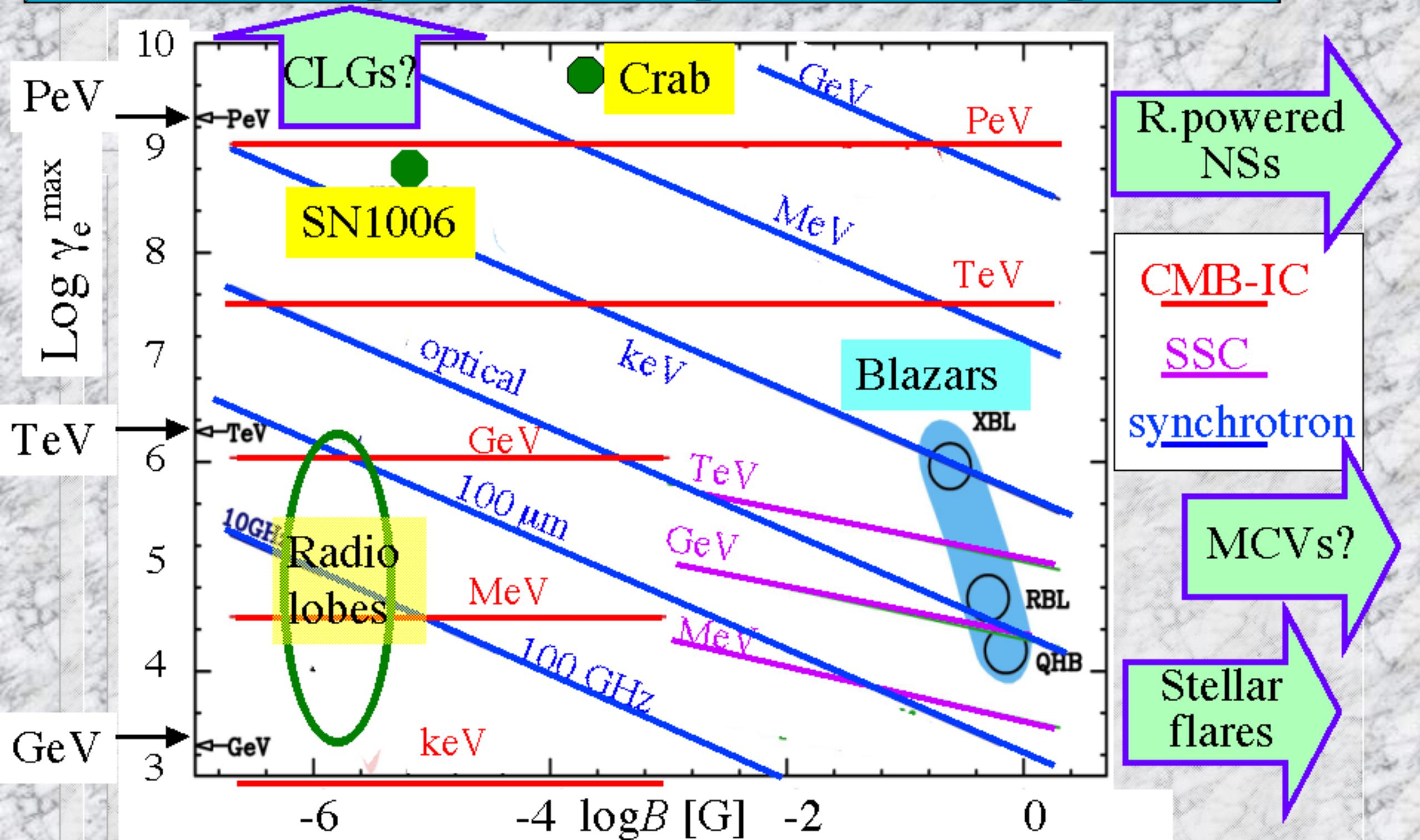


3. The Accelerating Universe

3a. Particle vs. radiation energies

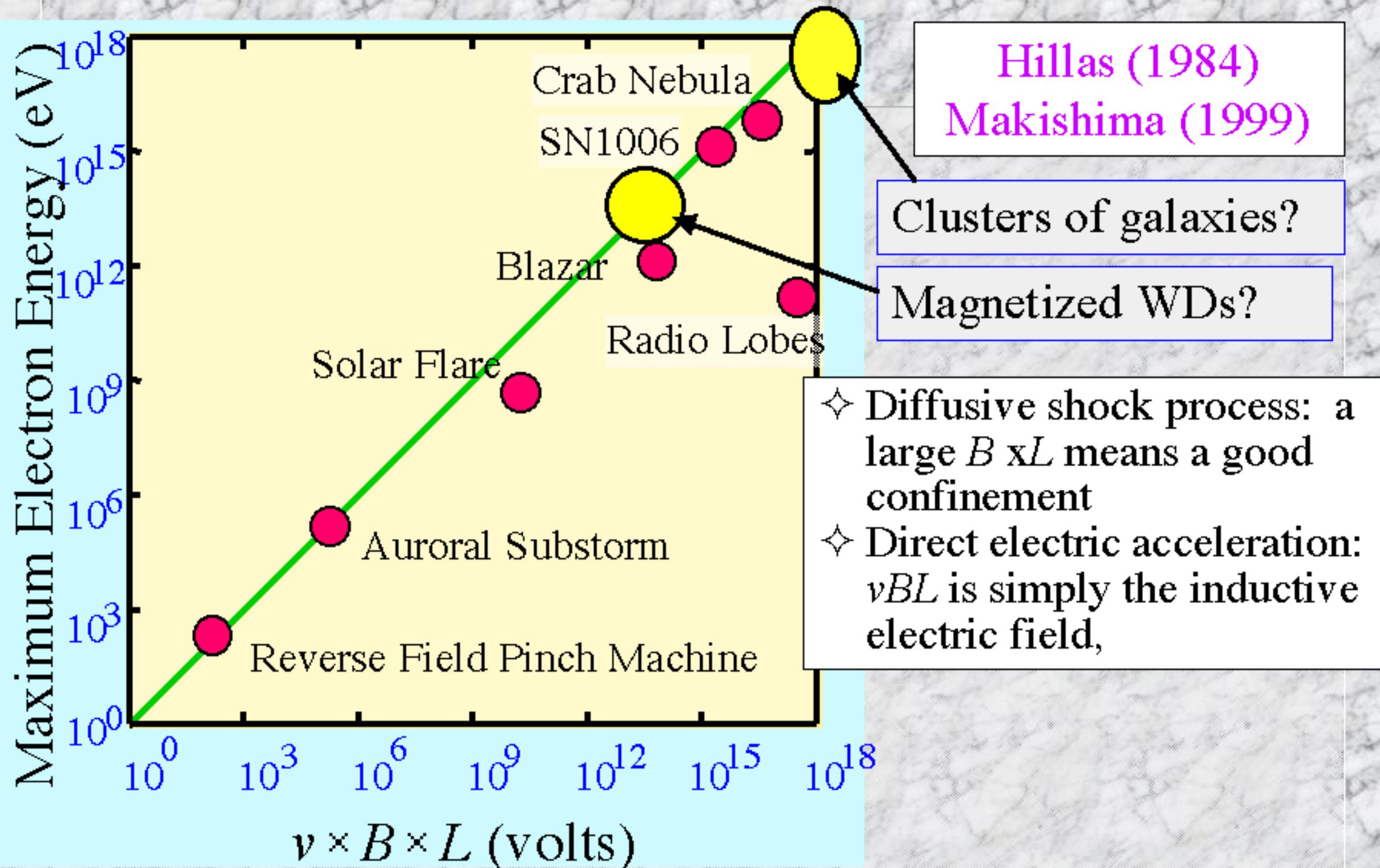


3b. A vast parameter space to be explored



Makishima, Kamae, & Takahashi

3c. An empirical scaling law

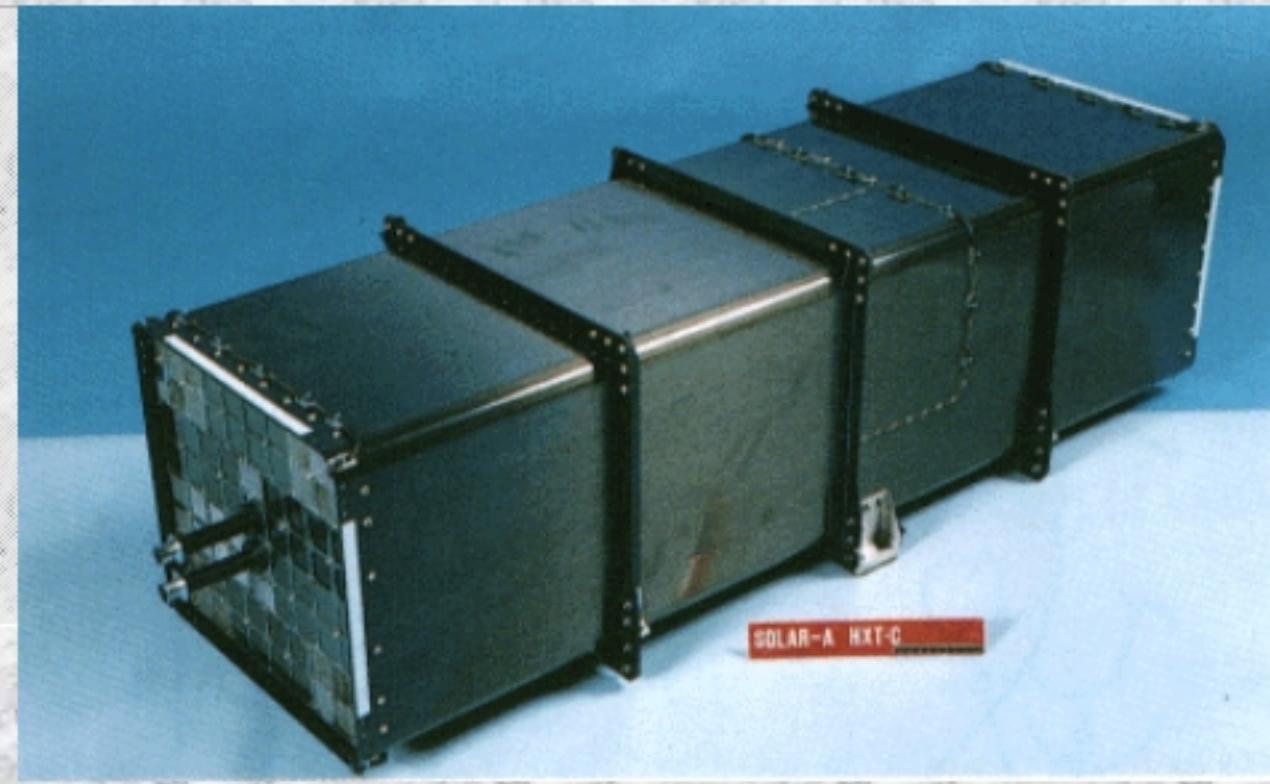
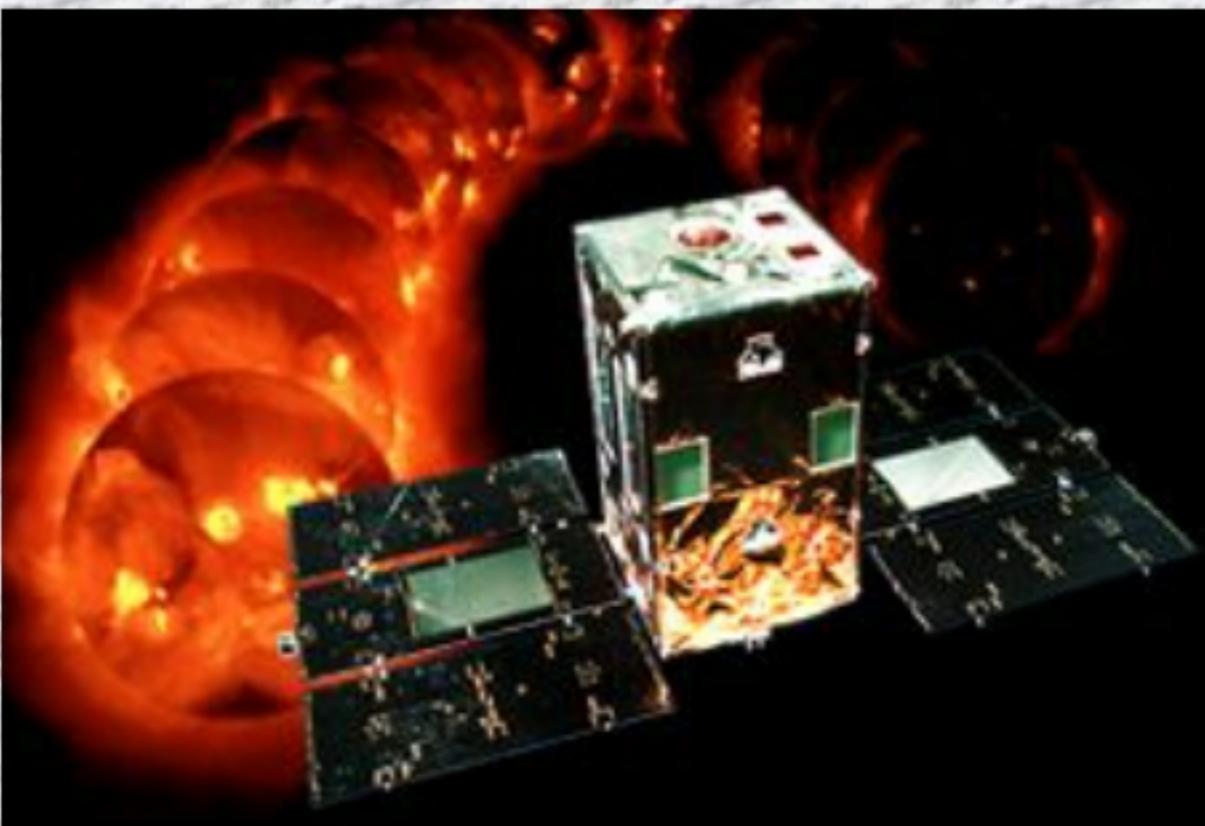


3d. A working hypothesis

- ❖ Diffusive shock acceleration -- shell-like SNRs, blazars, jet-terminal lobes, GRB afterglows, starburst winds...
- ❖ Direct electromagnetic acceleration -- rotation-powered pulsars, solar/stellar flares, interplanetary phenomena, Crab-like SNRs, jet initiation, ...
- ❖ Quasi-steady acceleration by celestial bodies moving in hot plasmas -- e.g. galaxies in a cluster or group; stars in a galaxy (Galactic ridge/bulge),...
The motion of the bodies is hydrodynamically trans-sonic (or subsonic), but super-Alfvenic in MHD sense leading to a significant EM dissipation.

4. Hard X-ray Imaging of Solar Flares

4a. The *Yohkoh* observatory (1991~2001)



The **Hard X-ray Telescope** (Kosugi *et al.* 1991), using modulation collimators in Fourier-synthesis mode (Makishima+Oda 1978)

- 15-95 keV ; $\Delta\theta=5''$; $\Delta t=0.5$ sec
- Observed more than 2700 flares over the whole mission life.

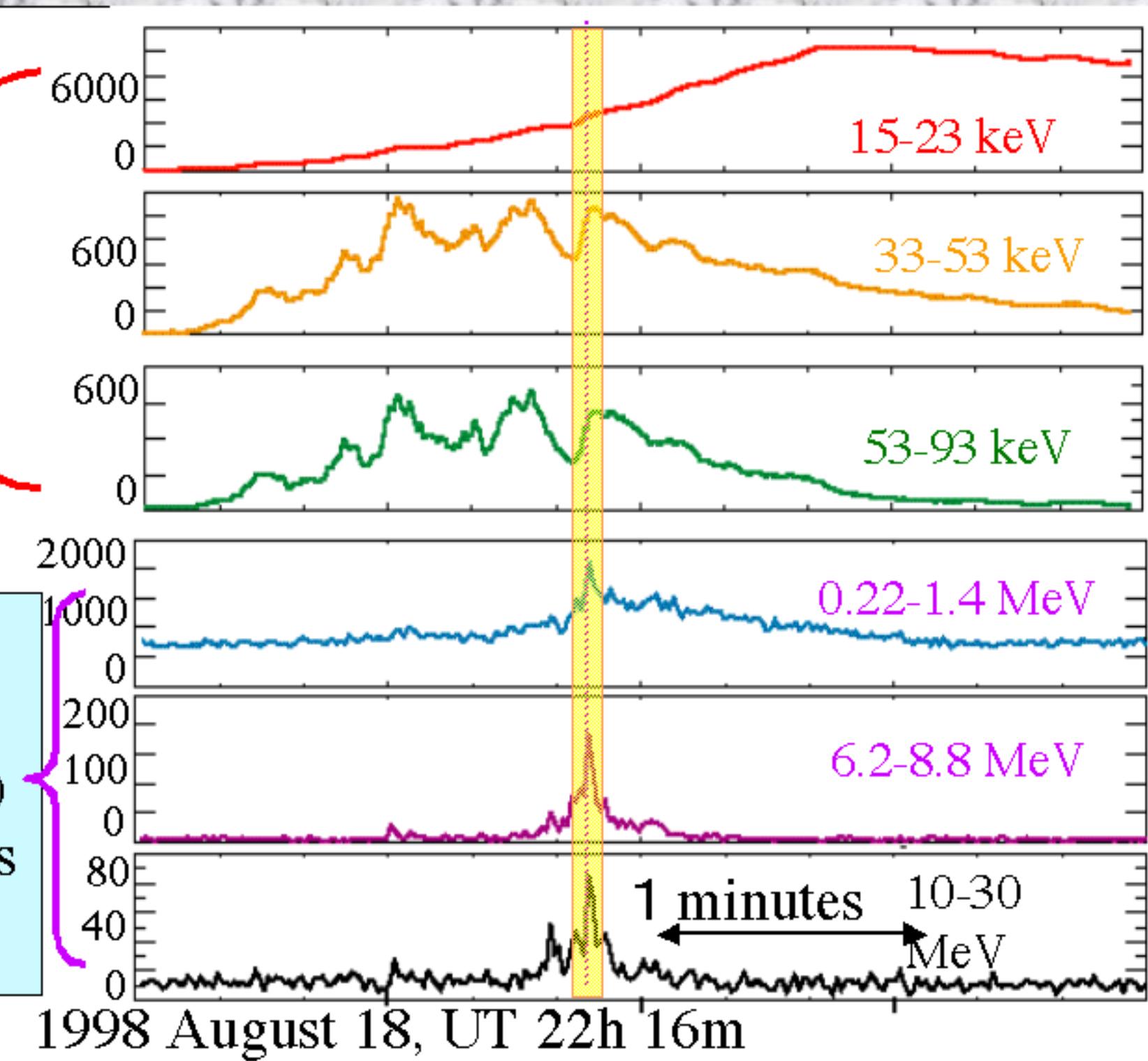
4b. The largest gamma-ray flare with *Yohkoh*

3 of the 4 channels of the HXT

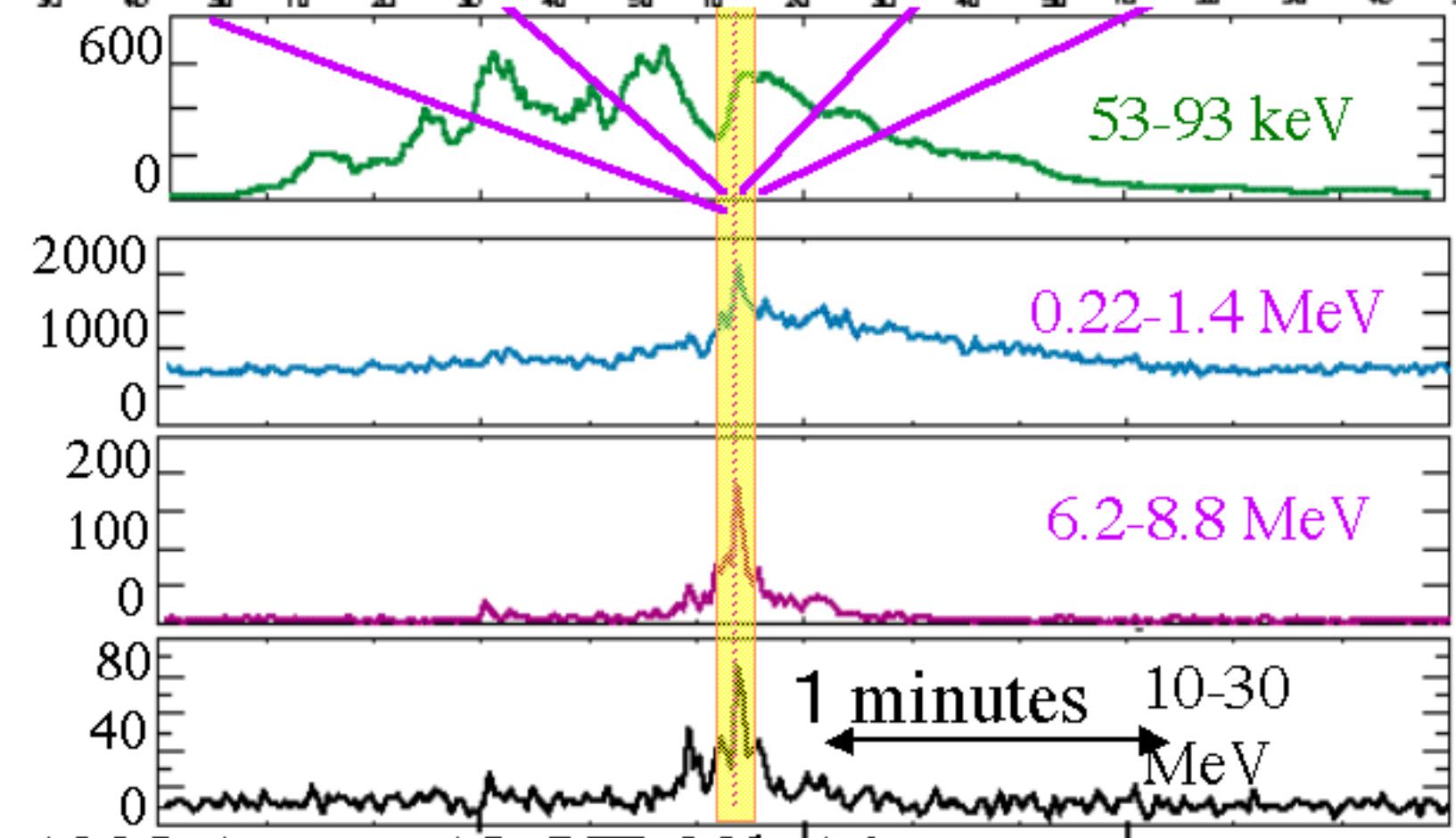
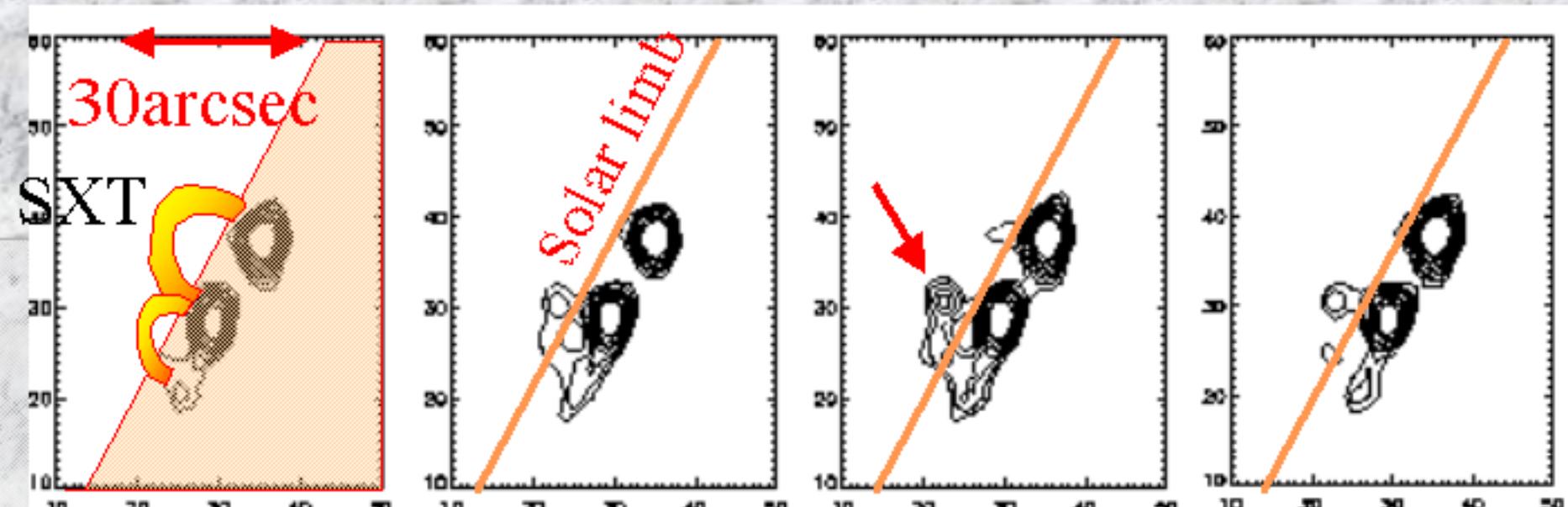
Gamma-ray Spectrometer

(Yoshimori *et al.* 1991)

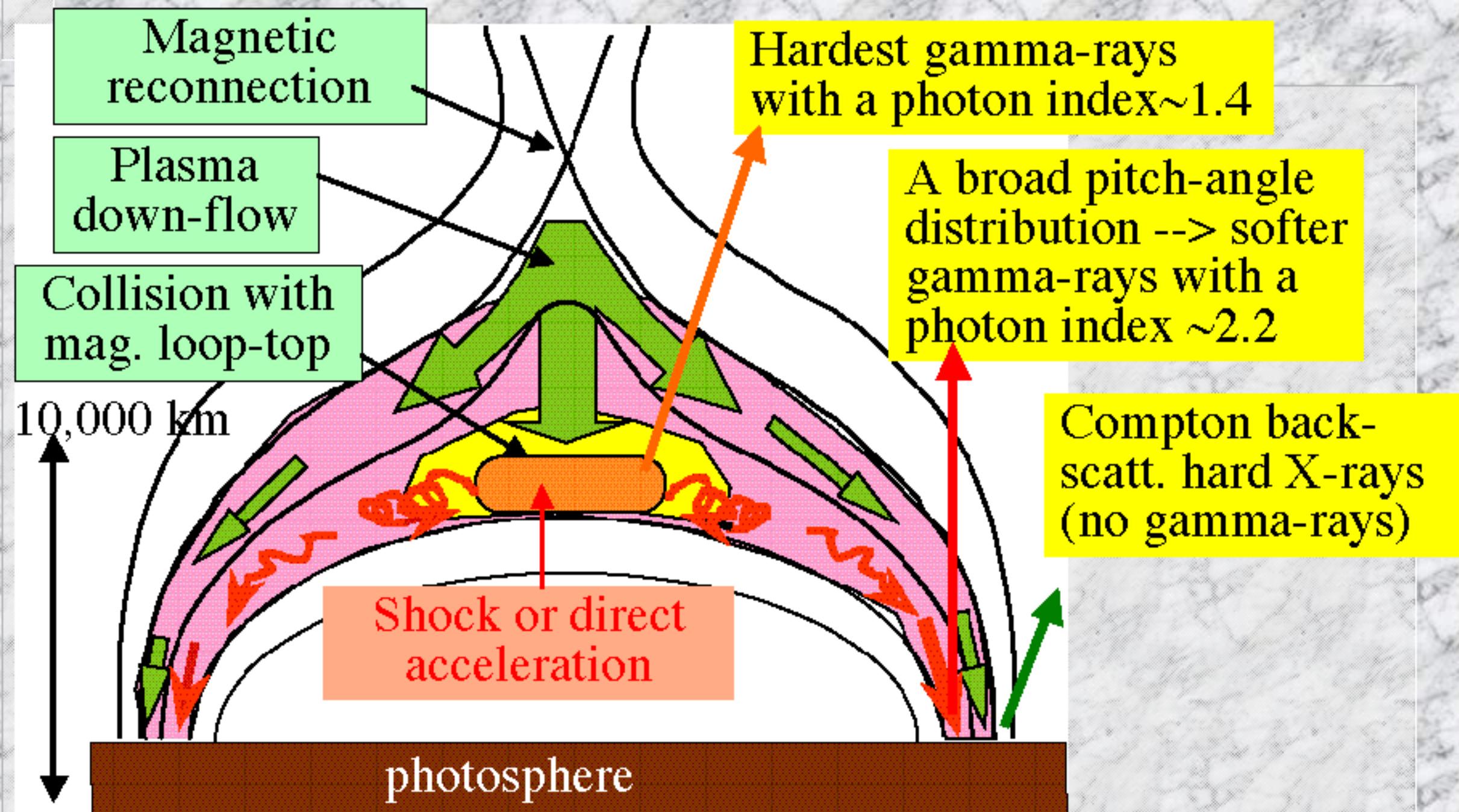
- BGO scintillators
- 0.2 - 100 MeV



The HXT-H
band images
(every 1 sec)



4c. A proposed scenario for the particle acceleration in solar flares



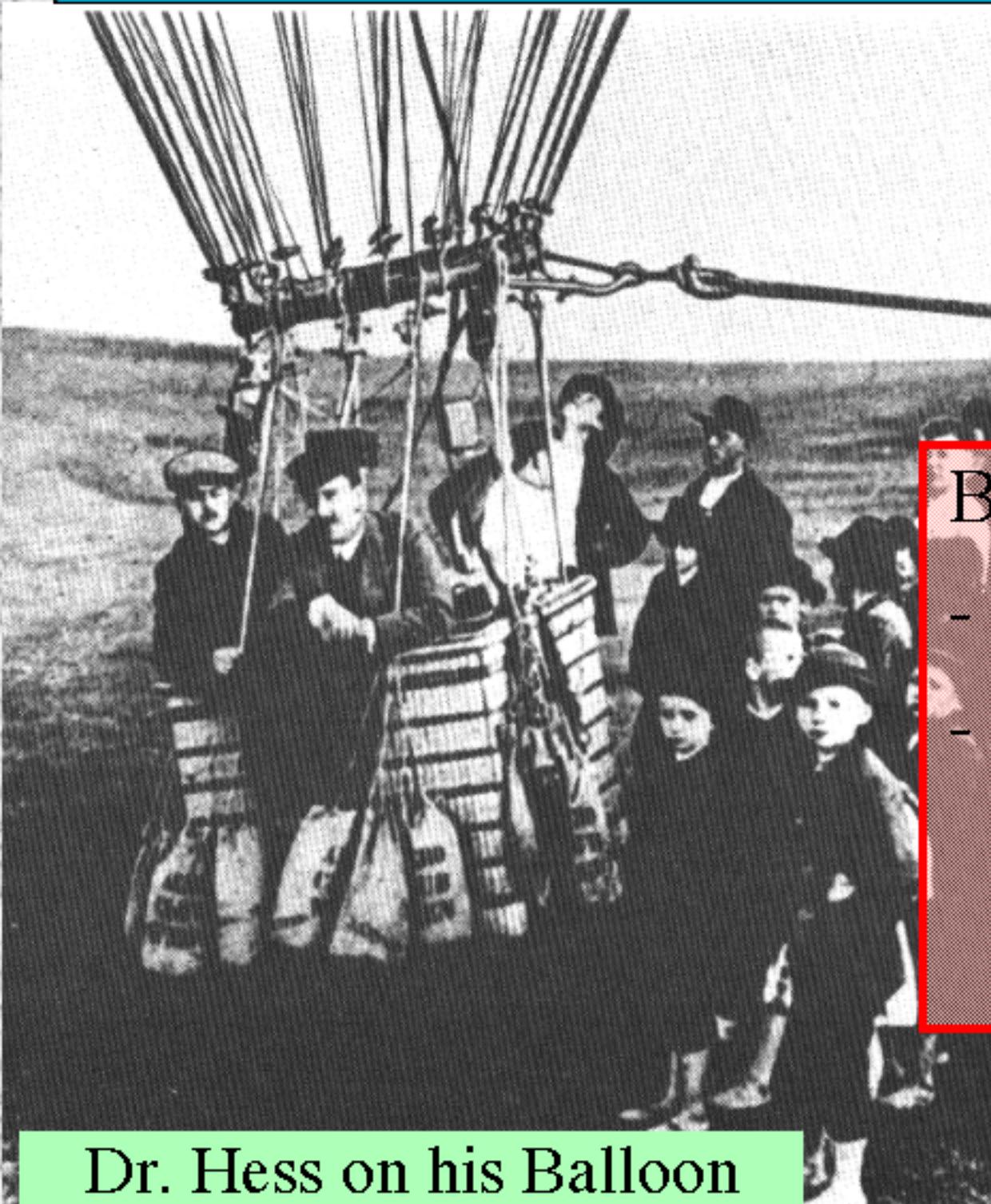
Matsumoto, Y., PhD Thesis (2003); Kotoku, J., PhD Thesis (2004);
Matsumoto et al. PASJ (2005)

5. Scientific Goals in a Wider Scope

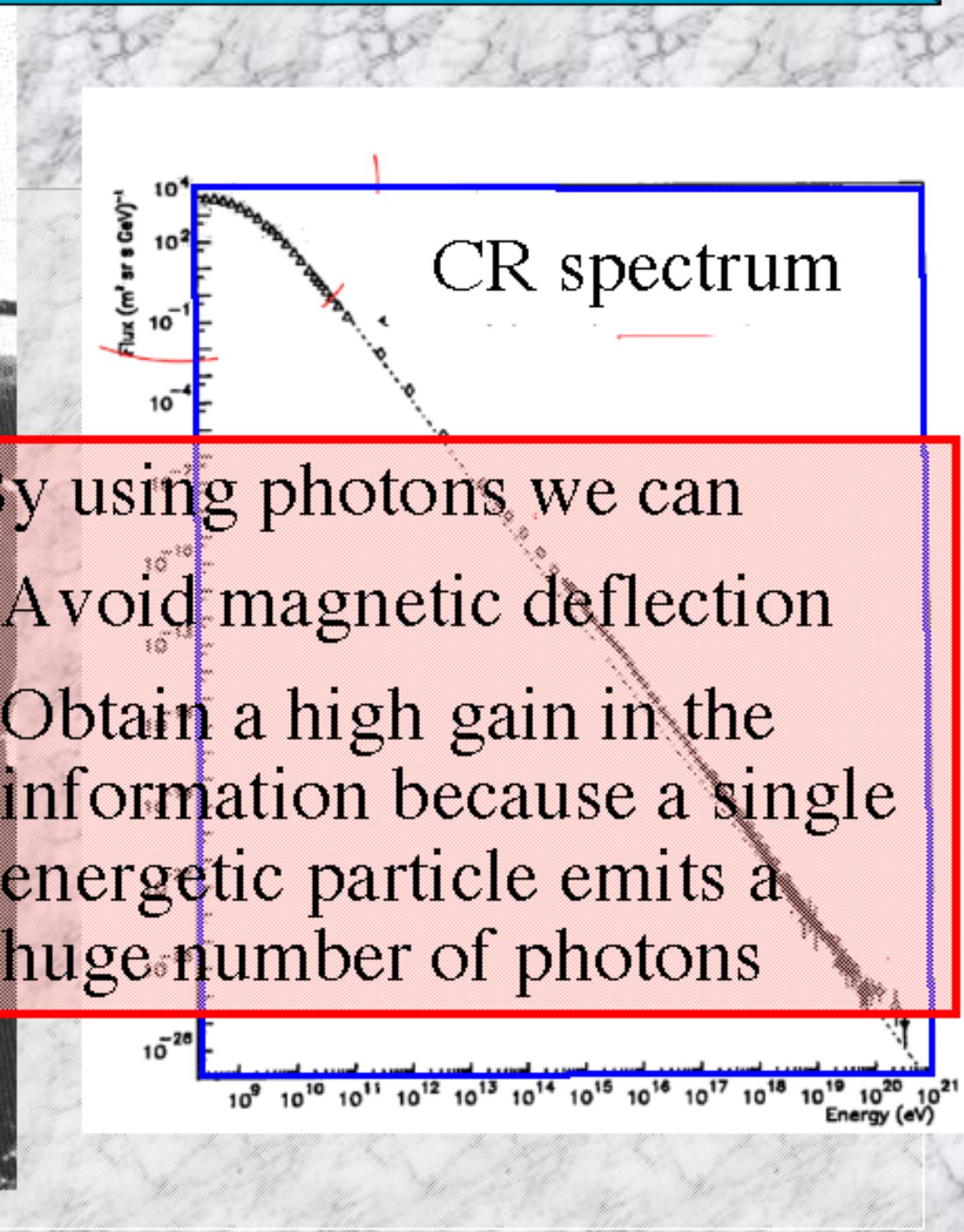
5a. The physics of particle acceleration

- ❖ What is the energy source and what is the overall energy budget? What determines heating/acceleration ratio?
- ❖ How? Diffusive shock; Direct-electric? Quasi-static?
- ❖ Thermal --> **supra-thermal** --> non-thermal (e.g., Galactic ridge XR, globular clusters, ...)
- ❖ Primary (bulk) acceleration and 2ndary acceleration.
- ❖ Is the particle vs. field equipartition realized or not?
- ❖ Are positive charges p^+ or e^+ ? Are e^- 's and p^+ 's accelerated to same energies, or same γ , or?
- ❖ What fraction of the cosmic energy density is carried by relativistic particles? How about in the inter-galactic space?

5b. The century-long mystery of cosmic rays



Dr. Hess on his Balloon
Gondola (1912)



5c. The physics of energy non-equipartition

- ❖ Particle acceleration exemplifies “**evolution away from equilibrium**” and “**energy non-equipartition**”, often seen in astrophysics. Other examples include stars and the universe itself.
- ❖ Not known in other physical systems, but seen ubiquitously among biological systems.
- ❖ To characterize the role of long-range interactions (gravitational and EM)
- ❖ To clarify the significance of the proton-electron mass difference (broken symmetry)
- ❖ To search for **equation of motion** which governs these **evolving** systems.

The hard X-ray universe is full of novel surprises that cannot be accessed via other means. An extension of the *XEUS/Con-X* energy band into higher energies would be highly desired.